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# (12) United States Patent
**Belongia et al.**

(10) **Patent No.: US 11,406,999 B2**

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(54) **IRRIGATION NOZZLE WITH ONE OR MORE GRIT VENTS**

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(73) Assignee: **RAIN BIRD CORPORATION**, Azusa, CA (US)

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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| ***B05B 15/525*** | (2018.01) |
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CPC ............ ***B05B 15/52*** (2018.02); ***B05B 3/0486*** (2013.01); ***B05B 12/002*** (2013.01); ***B05B 15/525*** (2018.02); ***B05B 15/58*** (2018.02)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An irrigation nozzle is provided with a grit diversion feature to divert grit away from the interior of the nozzle. The nozzle includes a pattern template that defines the irrigation pattern produced by the nozzle. The pattern template includes one or more flow channels that may be susceptible to clogging with grit. The grit diversion feature includes one or more grit vents to redirect grit away from the interior of the nozzle and may further include an inner wall about the central hub that helps protect the central hub from intrusion by grit.

**14 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets**

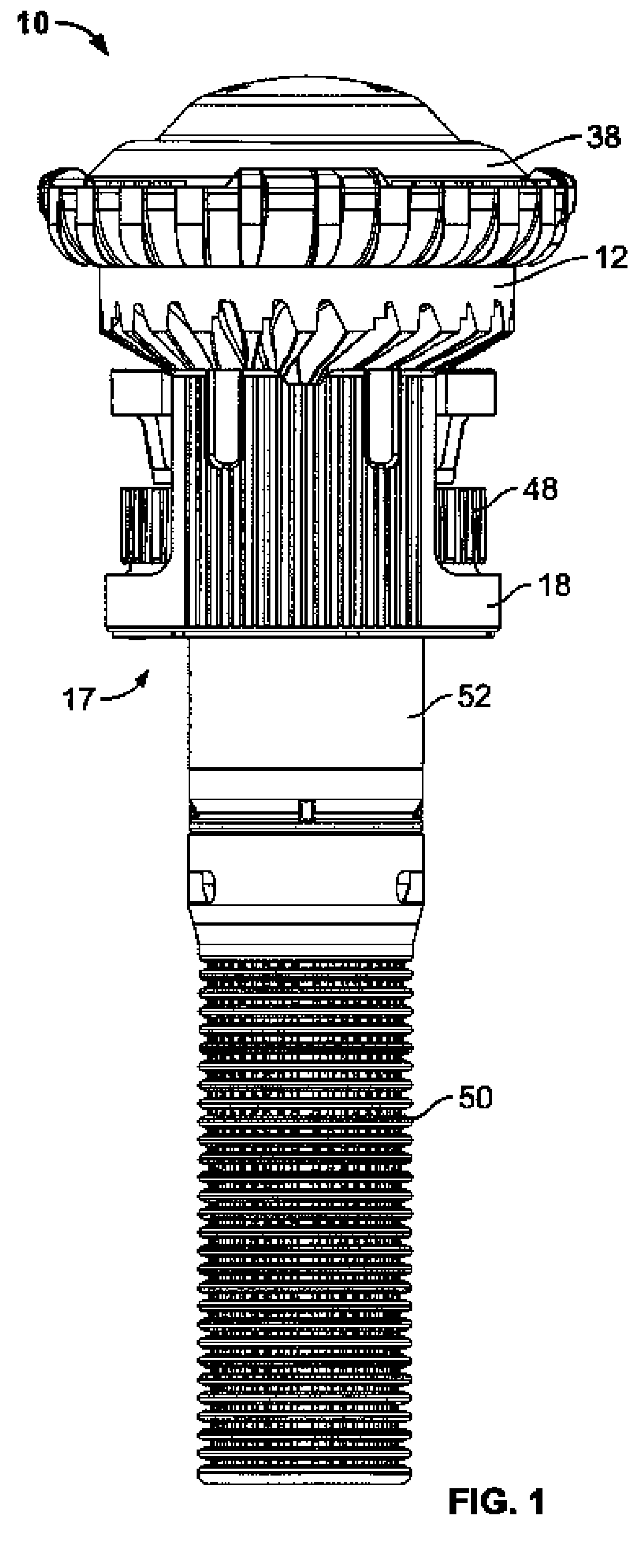

FIG. 1

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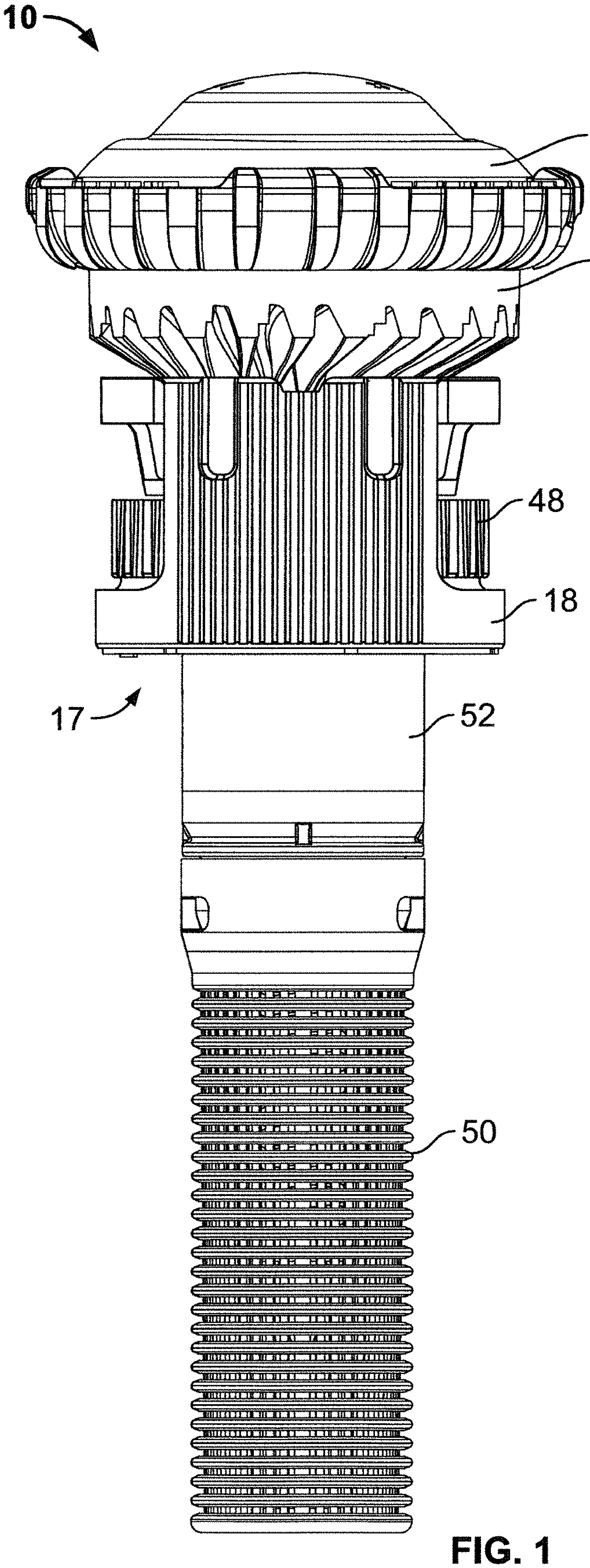

FIG. 1

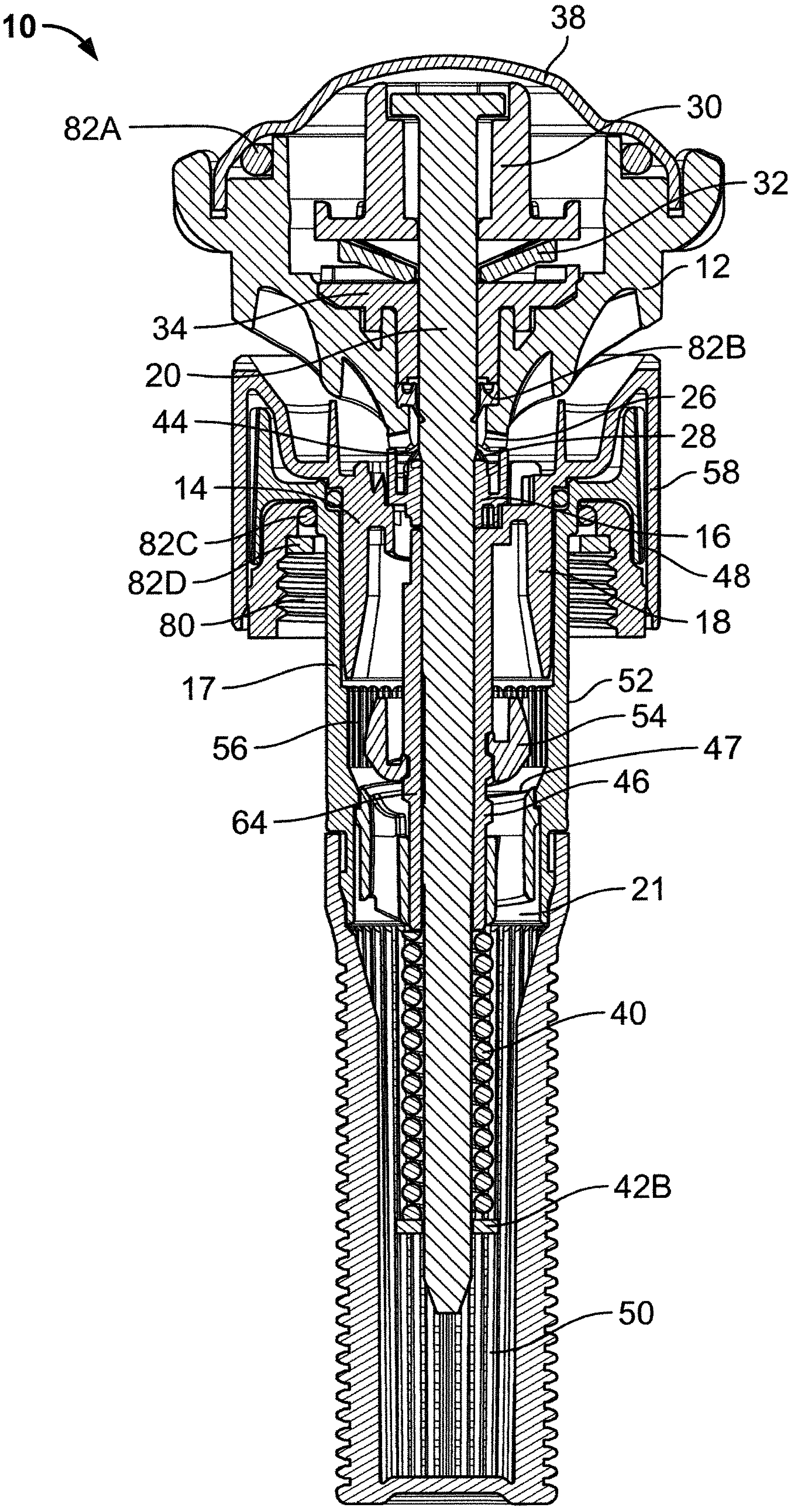
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FIG. 2

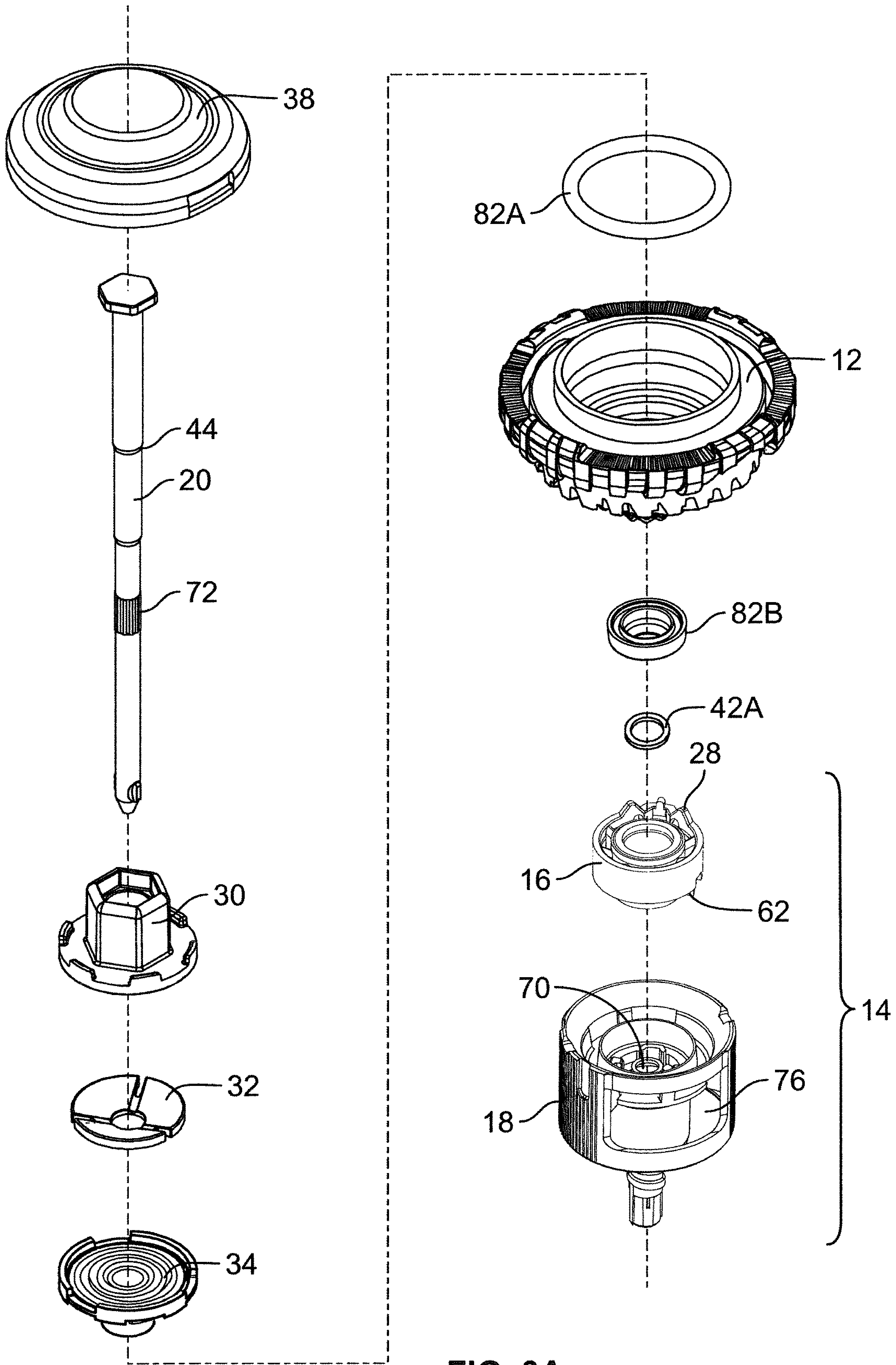

FIG. 3A

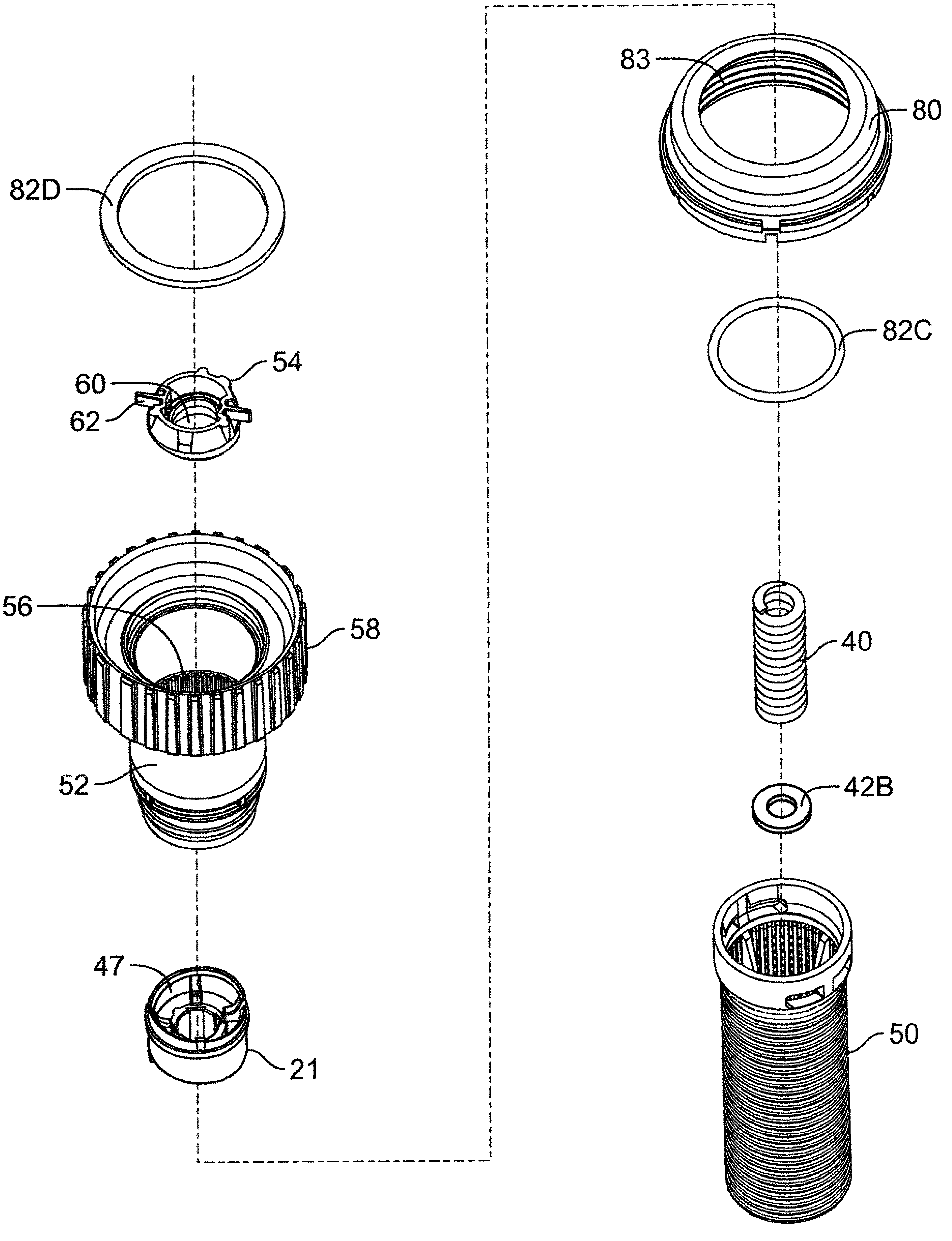

FIG. 3B

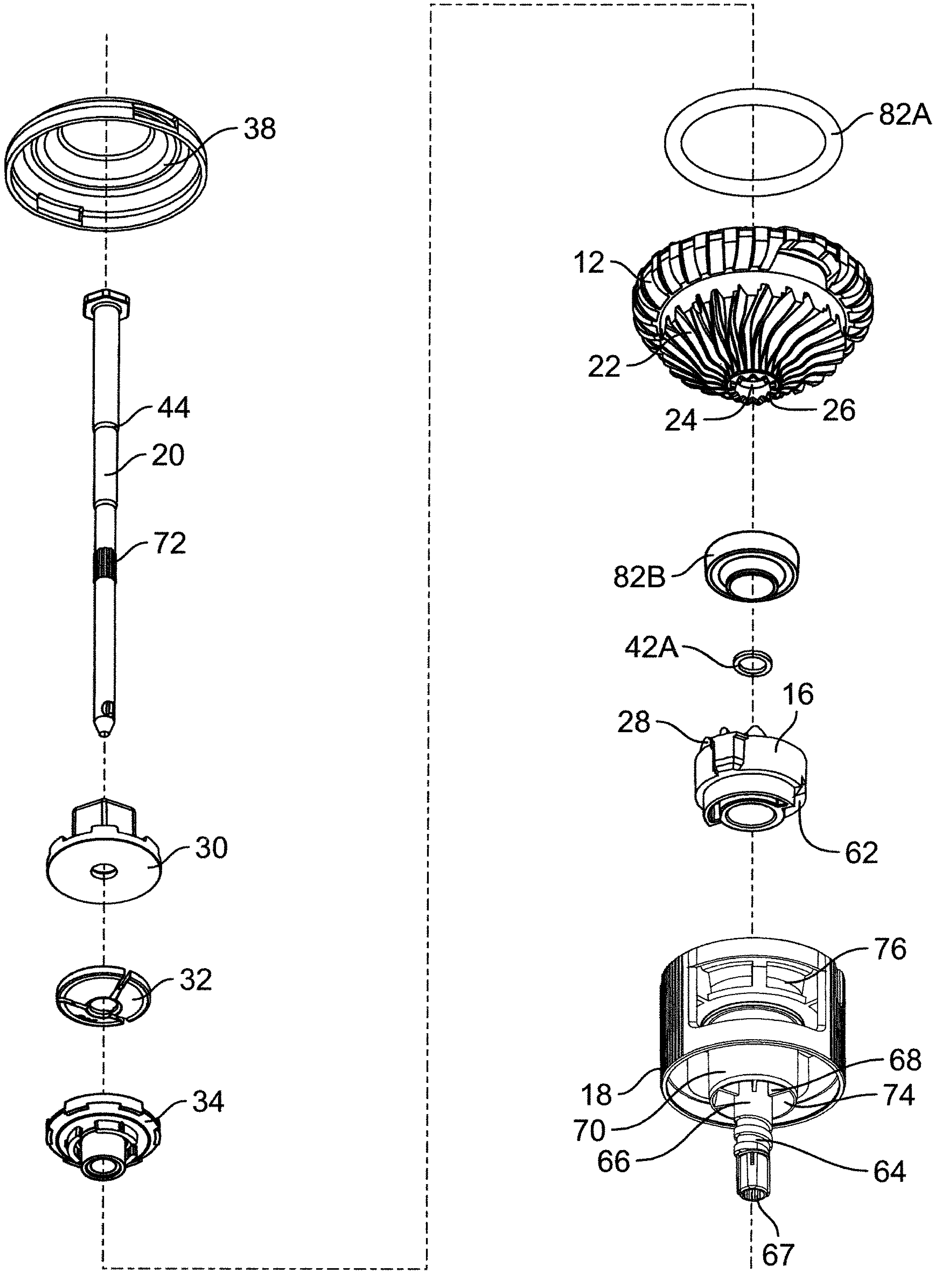
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FIG. 4A

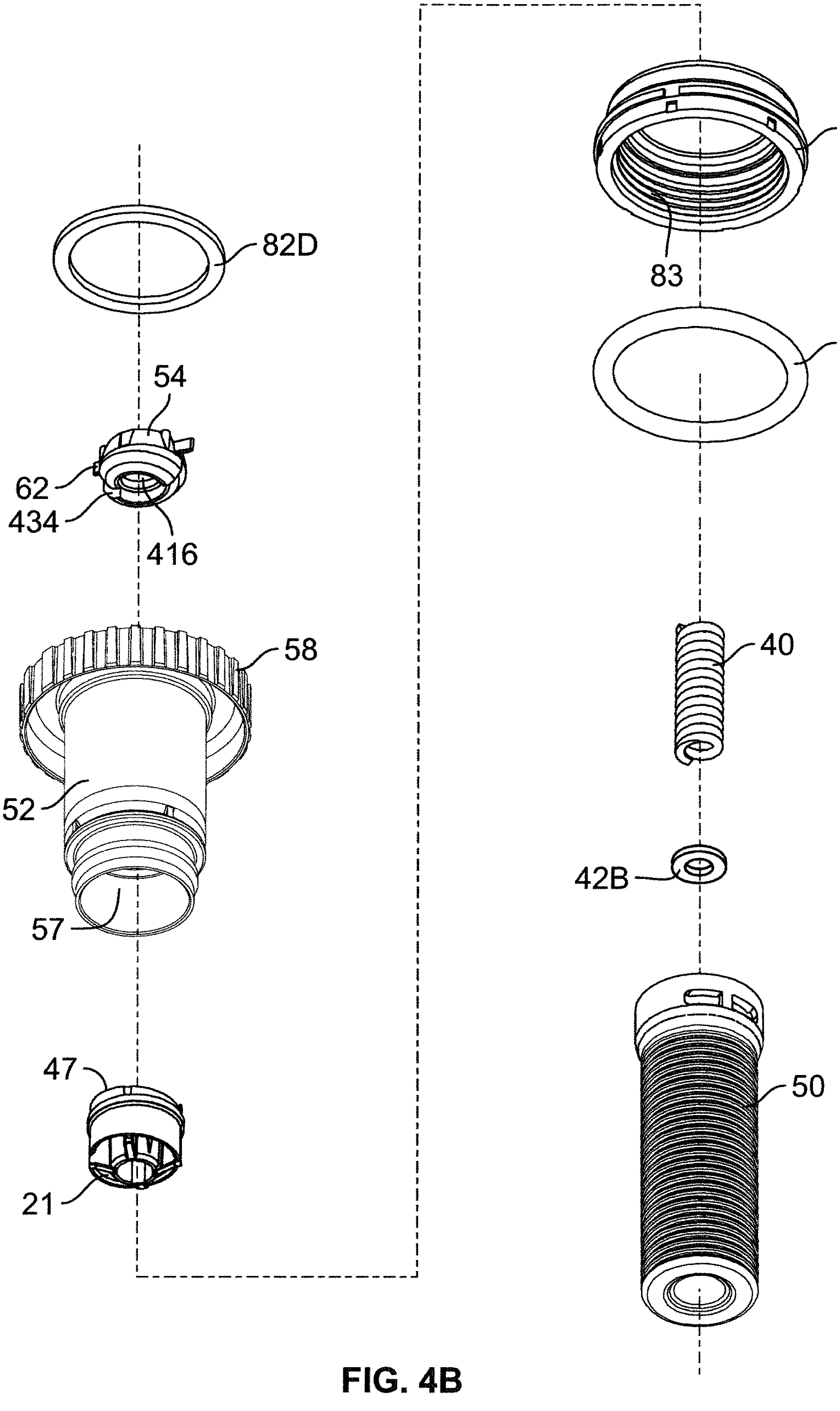

FIG. 4B

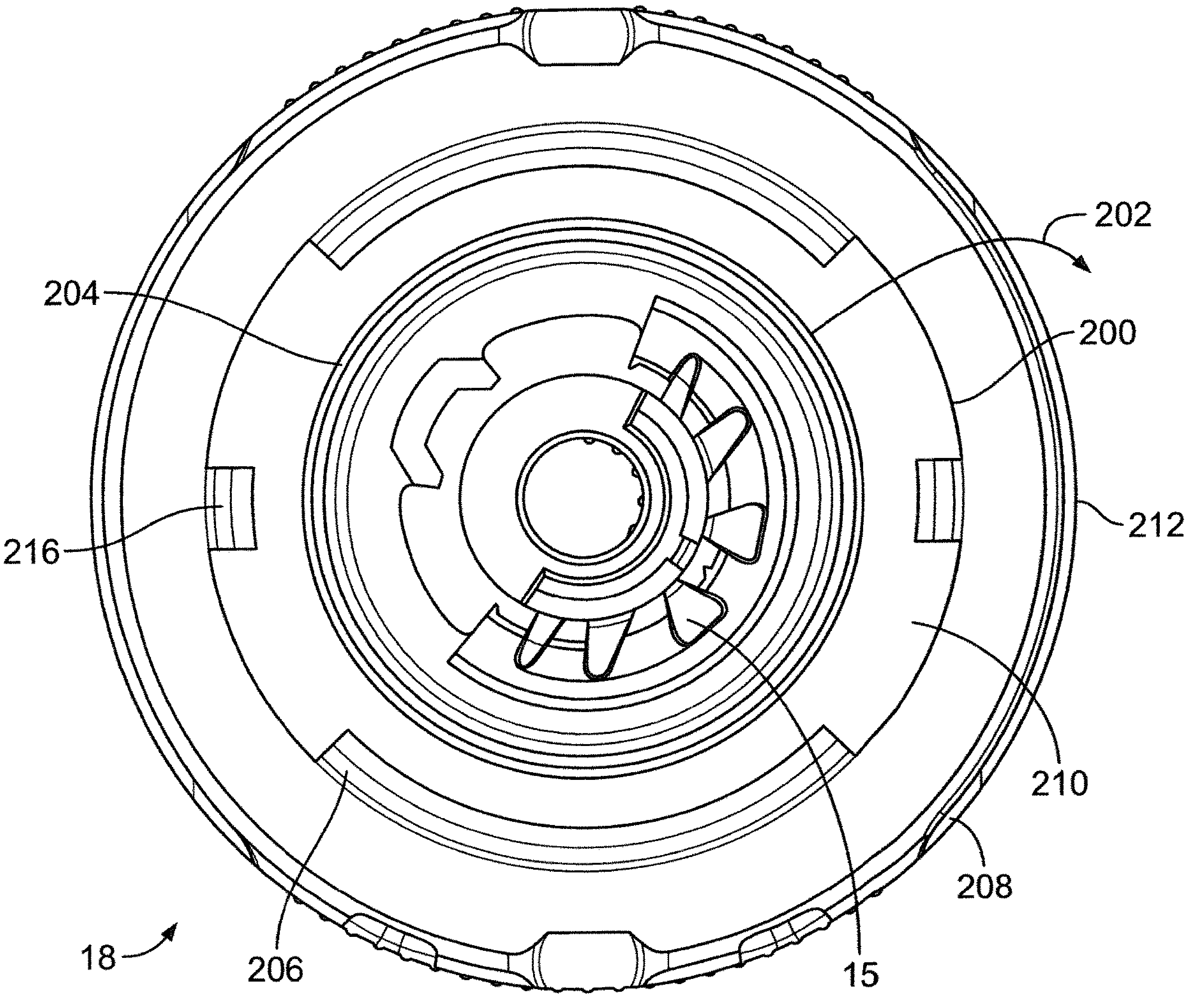

FIG. 5

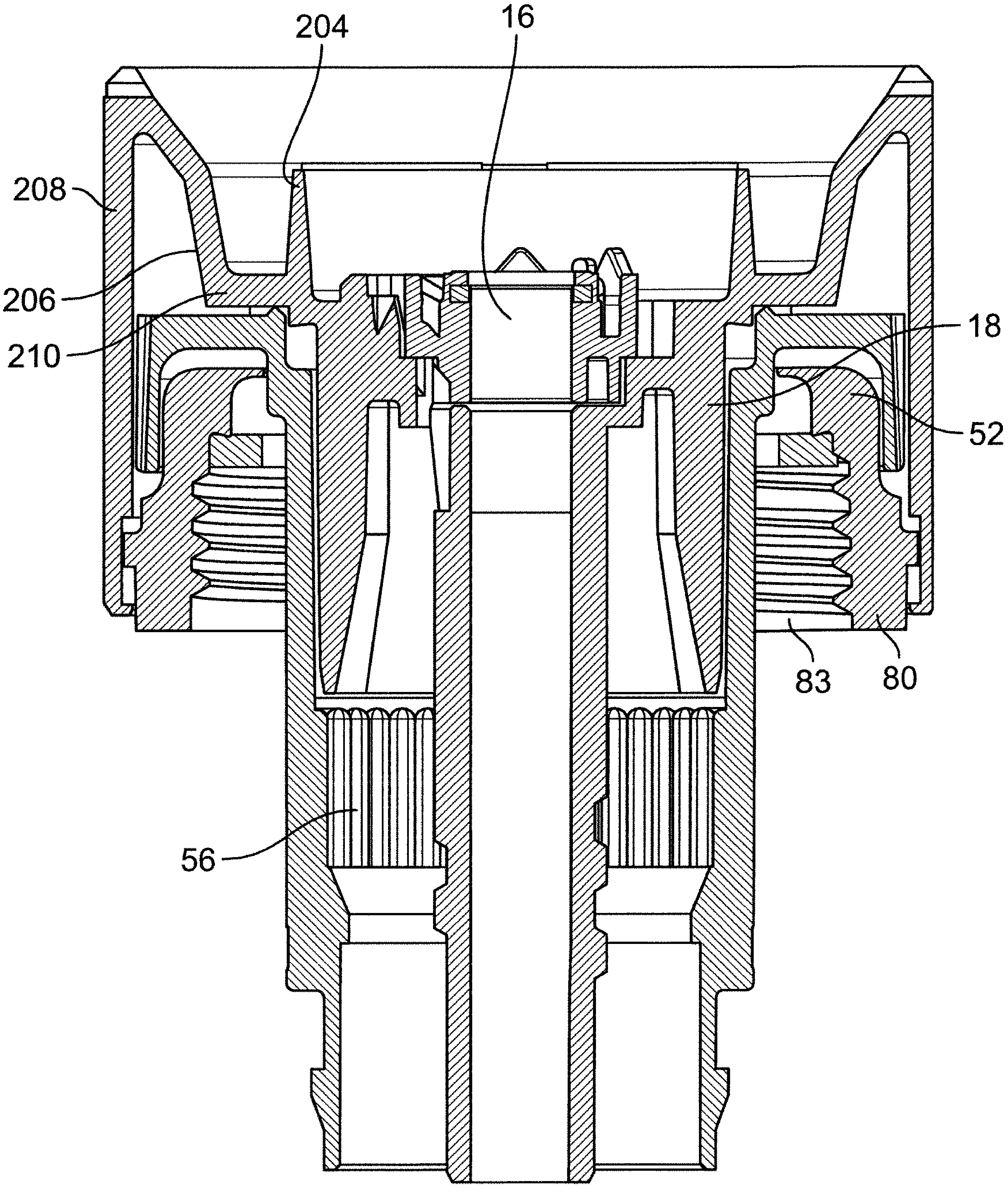

FIG. 6

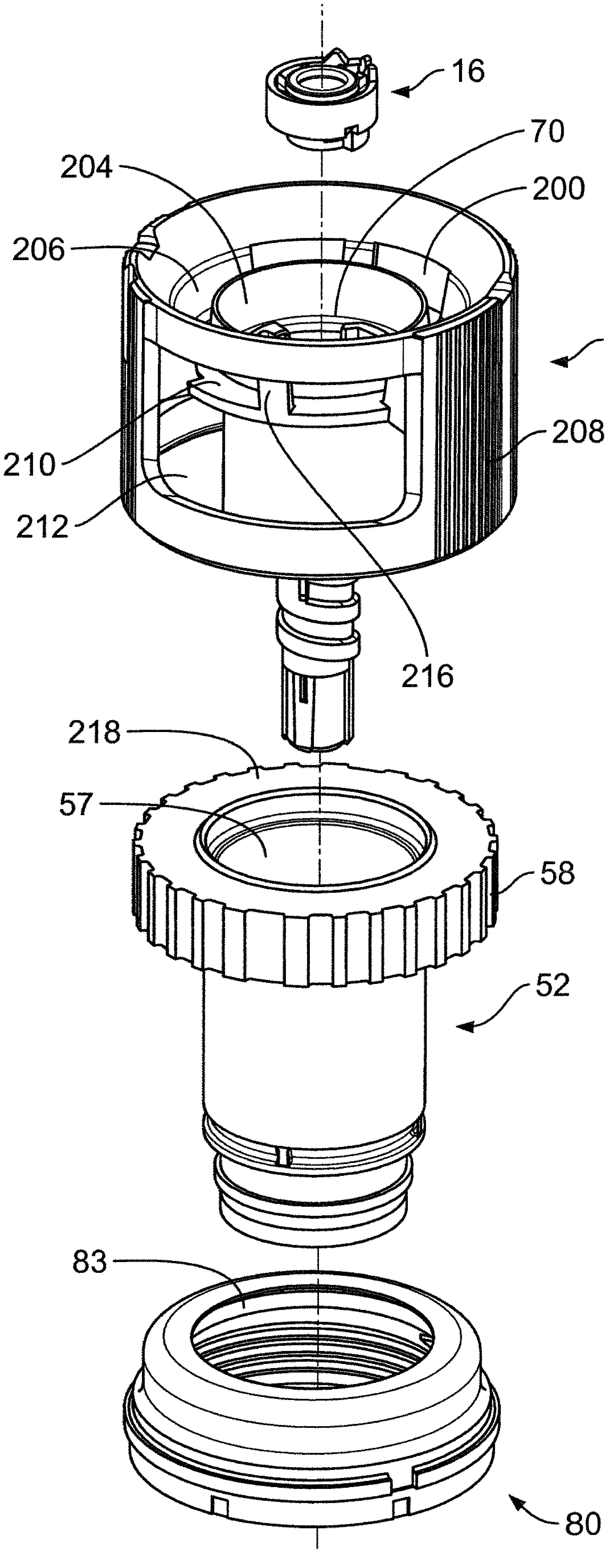

FIG. 7

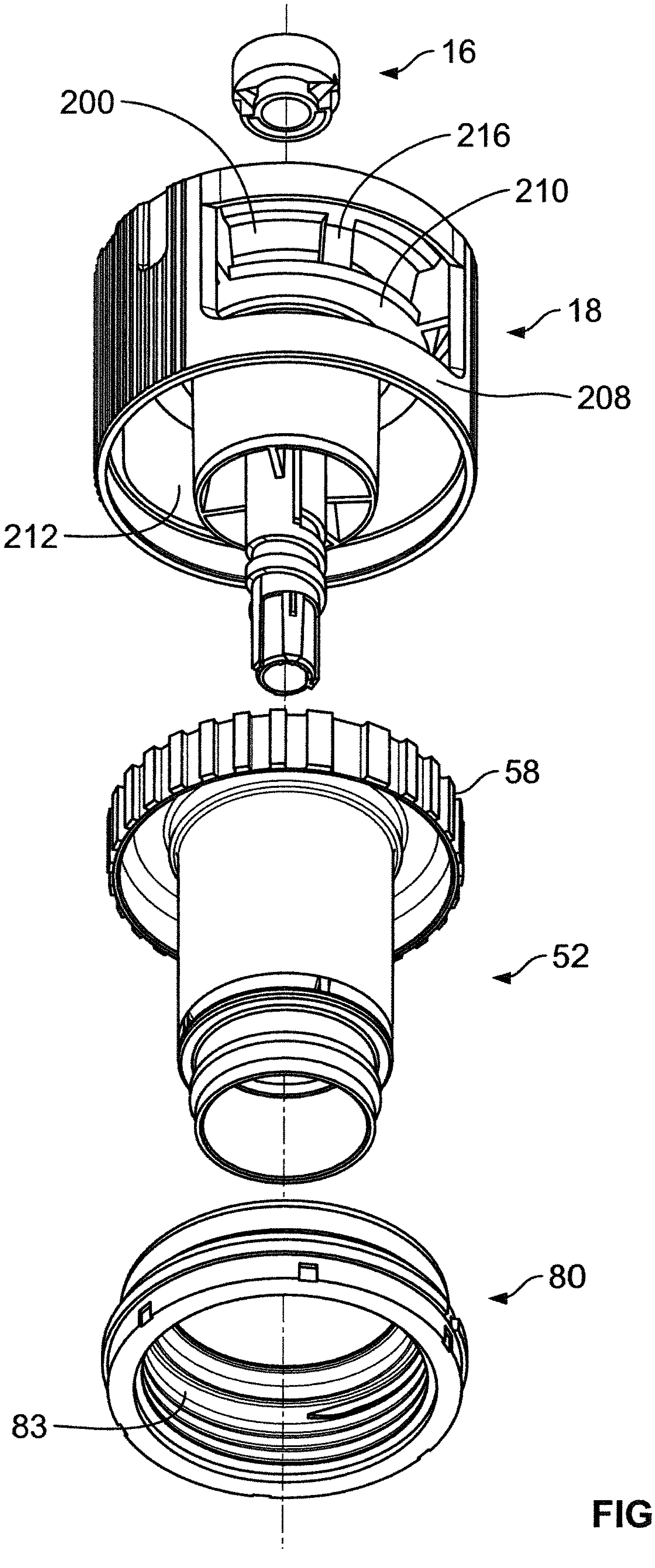

FIG. 8

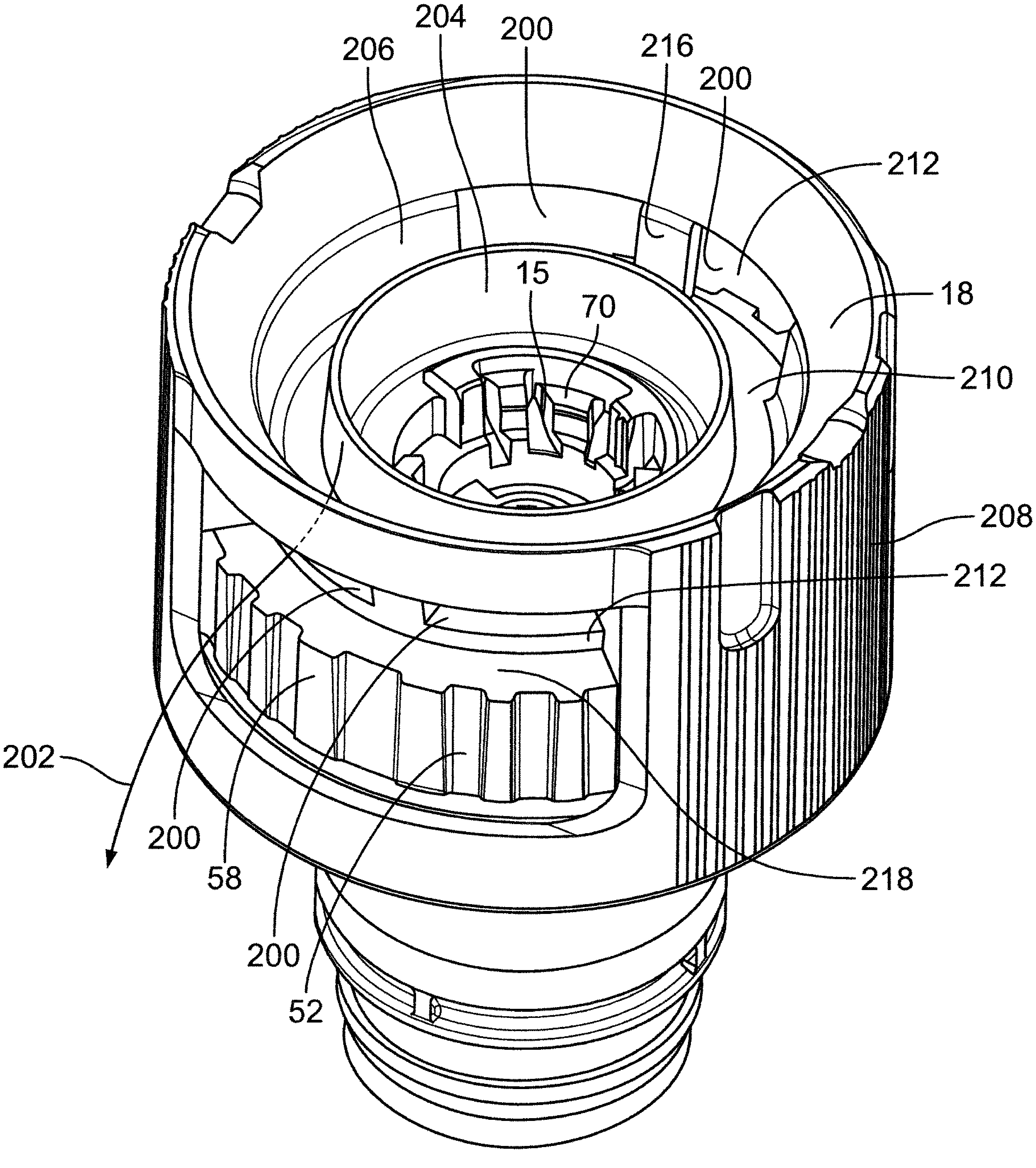

FIG. 9

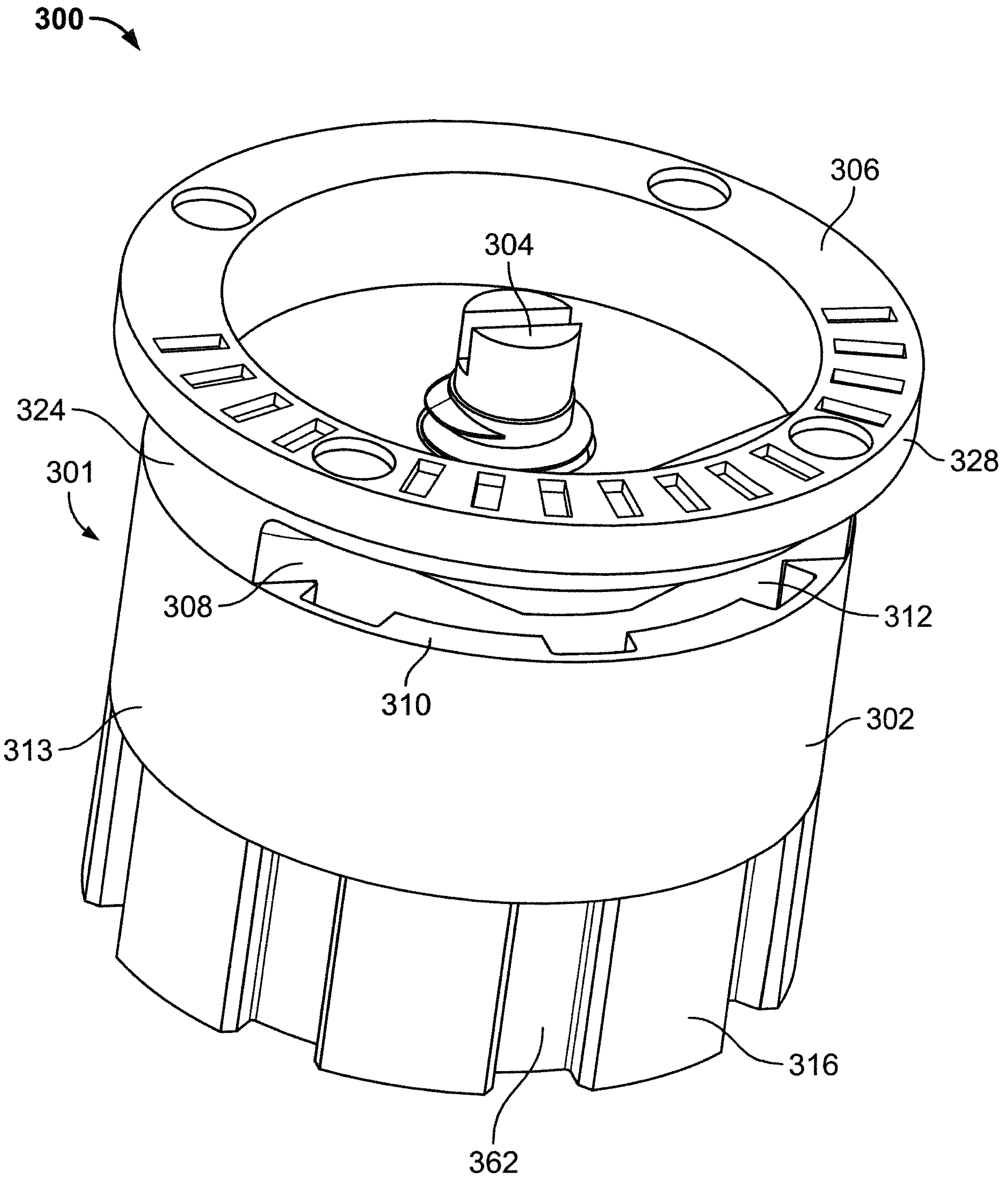

FIG. 10

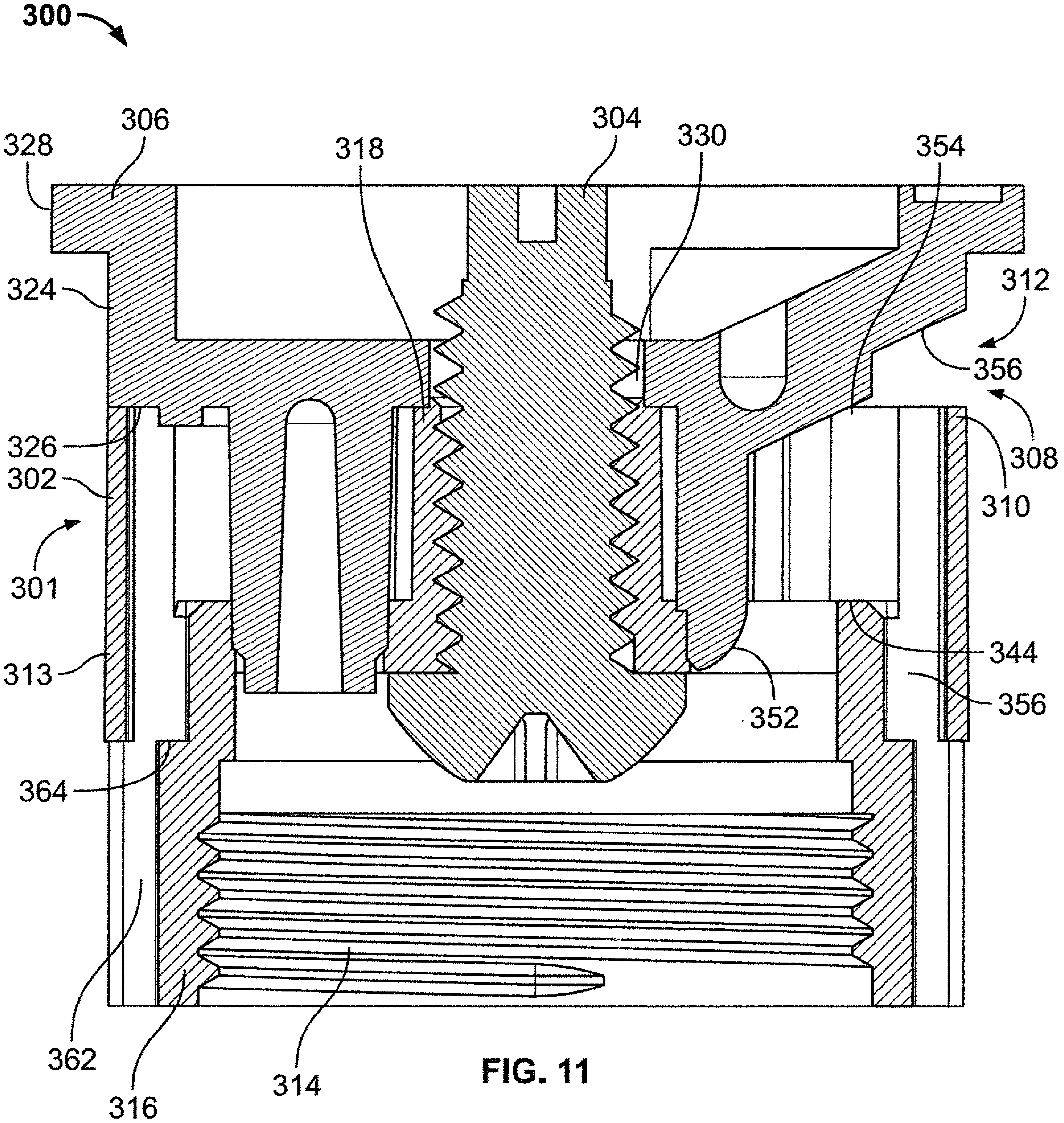
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FIG. 11

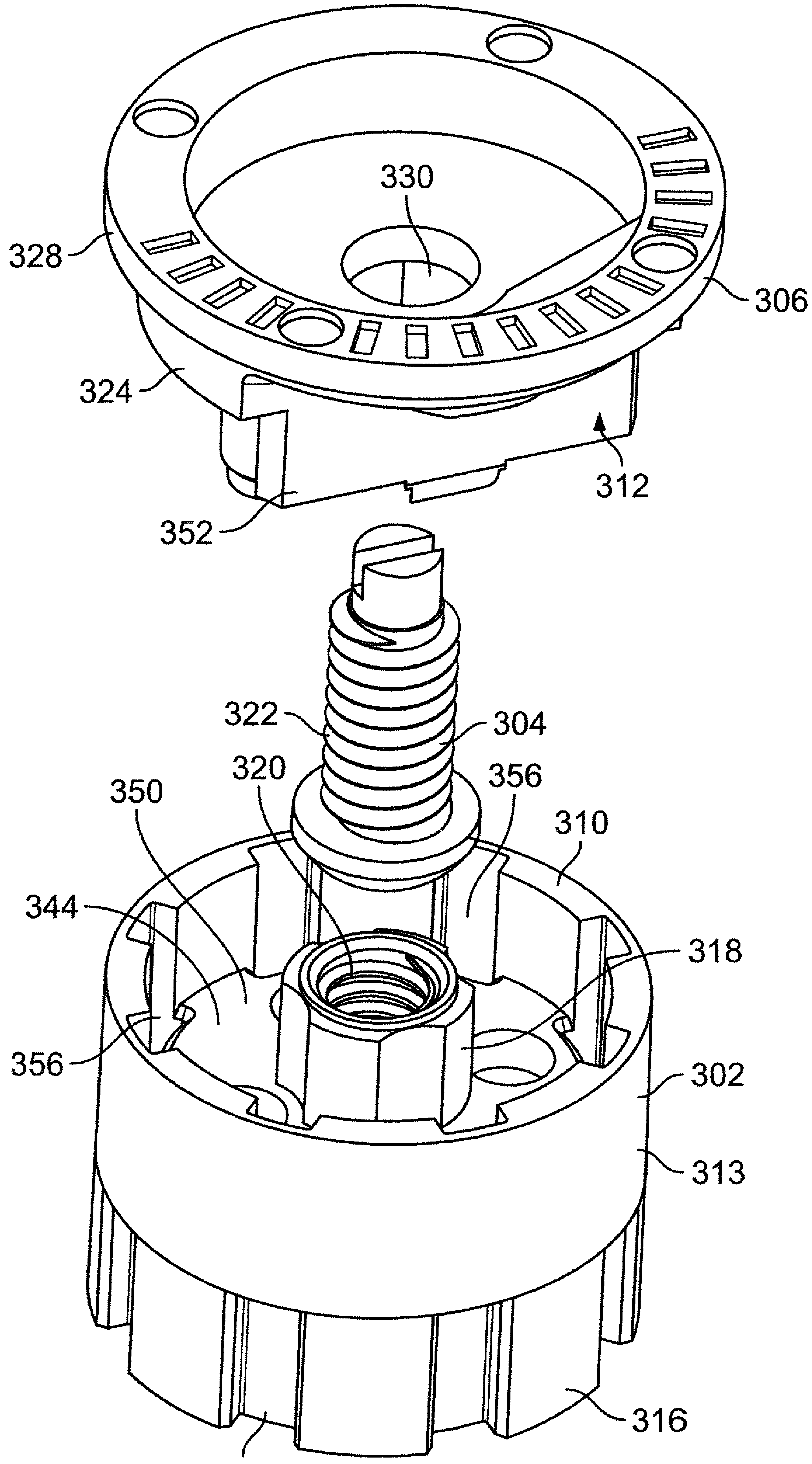
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FIG. 12

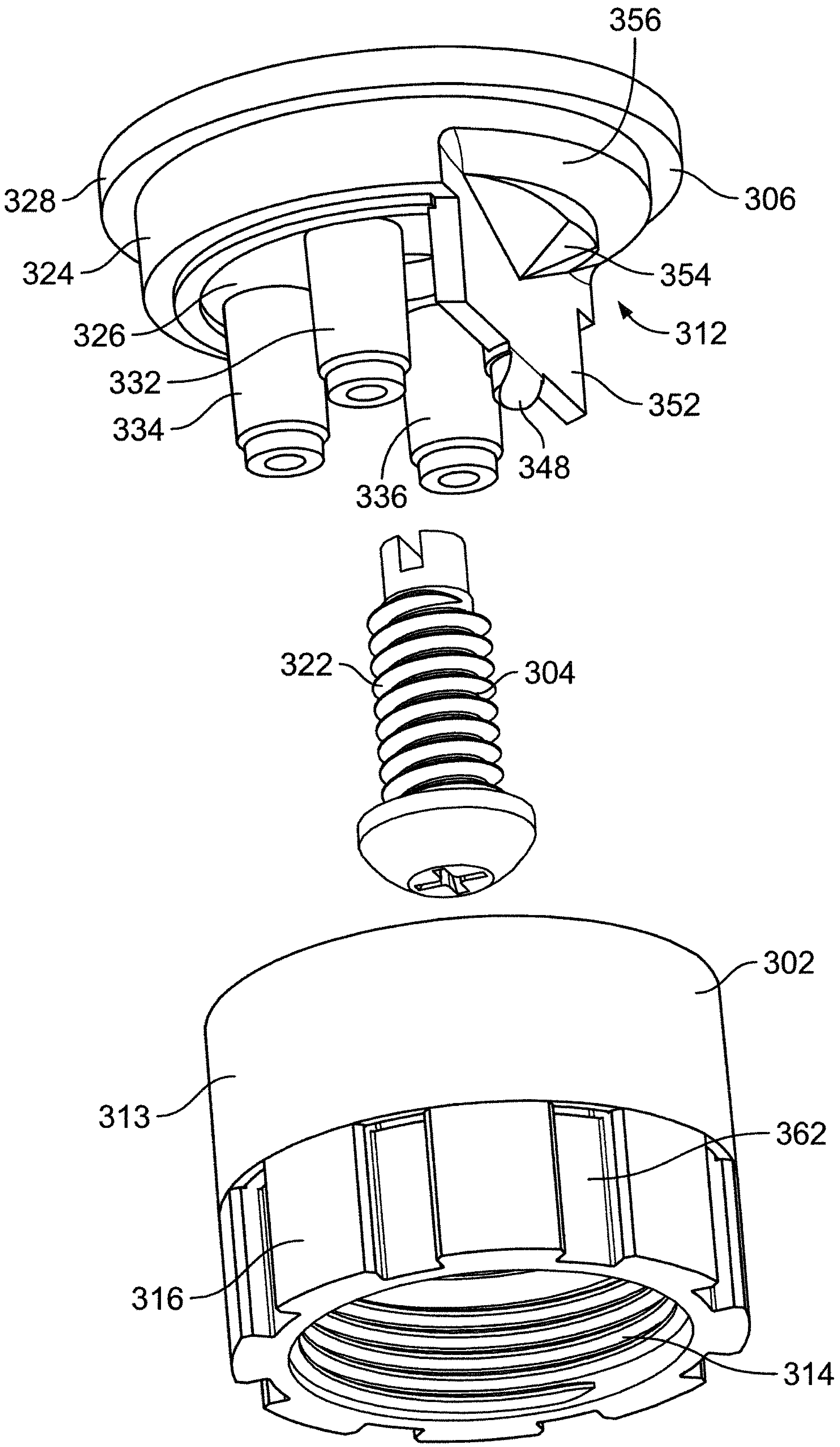
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**FIG. 13**

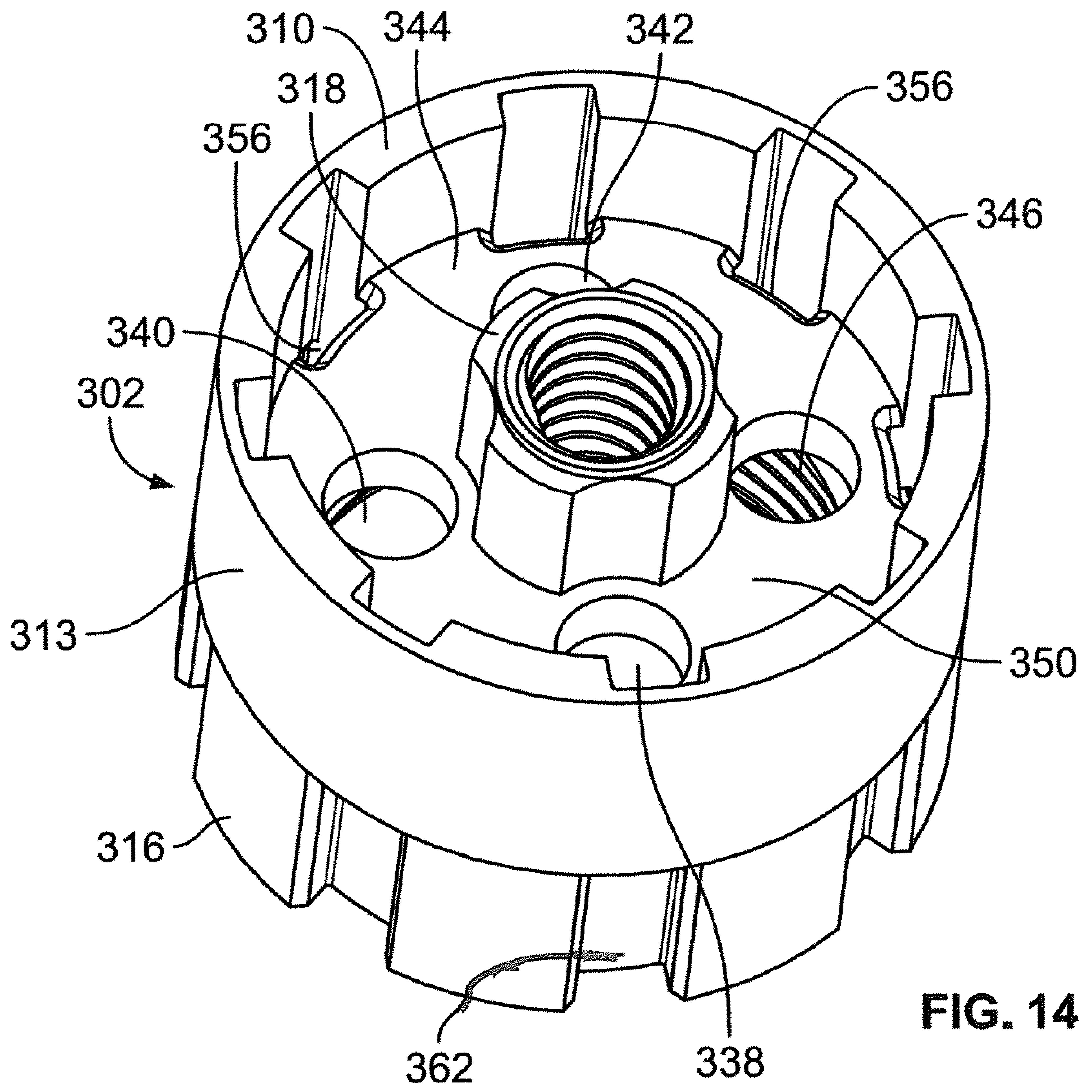

FIG. 14

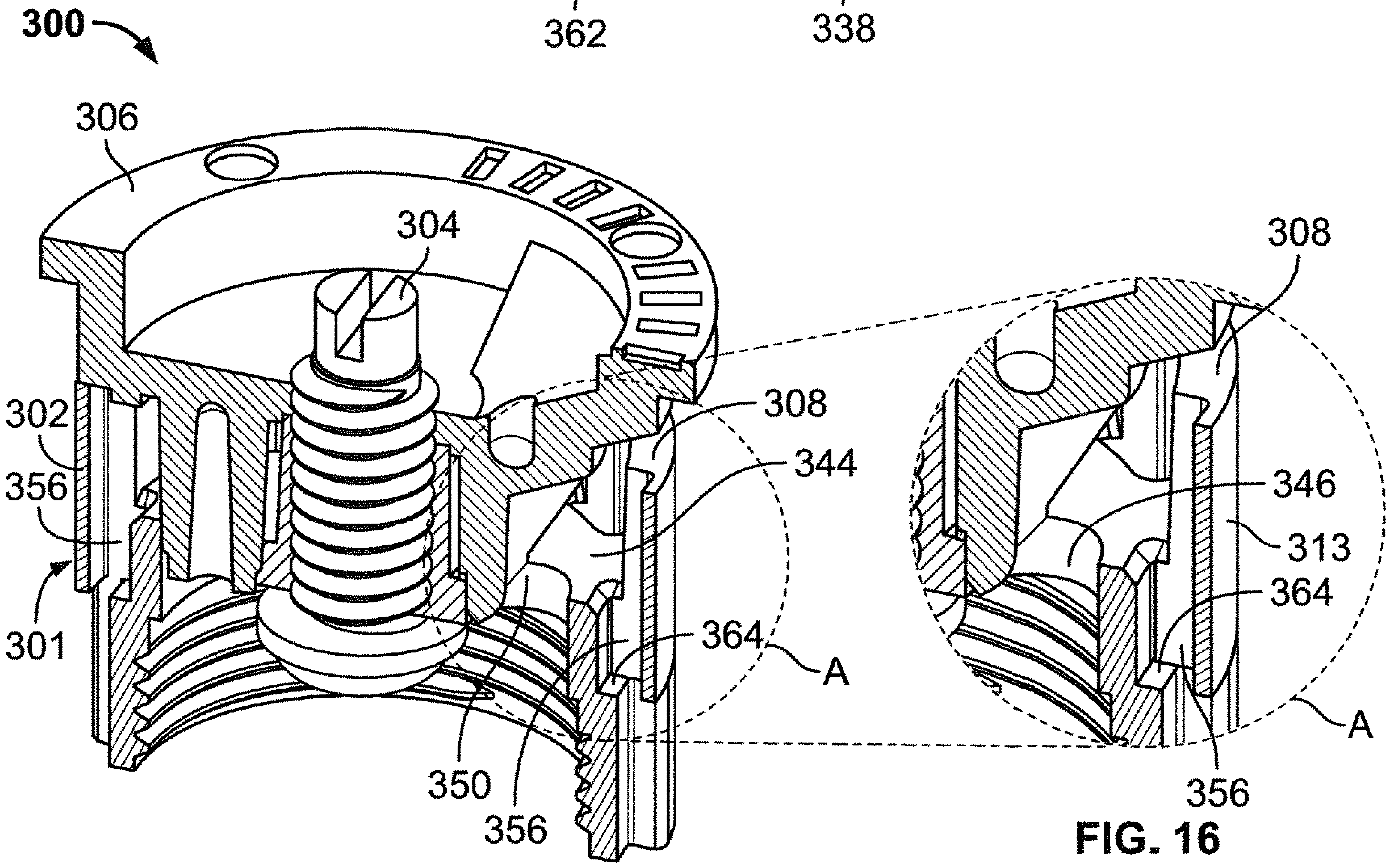

FIG. 15

FIG. 16

# IRRIGATION NOZZLE WITH ONE OR MORE GRIT VENTS

## FIELD

This invention relates to irrigation nozzles and, more particularly, to an irrigation nozzle with one or more grit vents to limit accumulation of debris and grit in the nozzle.

## BACKGROUND

Nozzles are commonly used for the irrigation of landscape and vegetation. In a typical irrigation system, various types of nozzles are used to distribute water over a desired area. However, these nozzles often utilize narrow flow channels having a small diameter, and due to this small diameter, they may be prone to clogging with grit or debris. It is therefore desirable to include features in the nozzles that limit the accumulation of debris and grit in the nozzles.

One type of irrigation nozzle is the rotary nozzle having a rotatable deflector with flutes for producing a plurality of relatively small water streams swept over a surrounding terrain area to irrigate adjacent vegetation. In such nozzles, water is directed upwardly against a rotatable deflector having a lower surface with curved flutes extending upwardly and turning radially outwardly with a spiral component of direction. The water impinges upon this underside surface of the deflector to fill these curved flutes and to rotatably drive the deflector. At the same time, the water is guided by the curved flutes for projection outwardly from the nozzle in the form of a plurality of relatively small water streams to irrigate a surrounding area. As the deflector is rotatably driven by the impinging water, the water streams are swept over the surrounding terrain area.

Grit or debris may accumulate in rotary nozzles in a variety of circumstances. For example, some rotary nozzles may be buried underground and mounted to a "pop up" assembly such that they are out of the way when in an inoperative state but "pop up" into an operative state when irrigation is desired. For such nozzles, grit or debris may accumulate in the rotary nozzles when they are in an inoperative state at or below ground level. Alternatively, grit or debris may tend to accumulate in the rotary nozzle by the actions of "popping up" into an operative state and/or "popping" back down into a retracted state.

Rotary nozzles may include narrow flow channels in the nozzle body that are oriented to direct water against the deflector. Grit or debris can accumulate in the interior of the rotary nozzles and clog the flow channels. When the flow channels clog, the flow of water through the nozzle may be blocked or significantly reduced, and the deflector may cease to rotate. This stalled condition and reduced flow to the deflector may result in non-uniform distribution of water with certain areas being insufficiently watered.

Other types of nozzles also include narrow flow channels that can become clogged with grit and debris. For example, nozzles with fixed deflectors (in contrast to rotary nozzles with rotating deflectors) often include components with narrow flow channels that may become obstructed with grit and debris. As another example, one-piece nozzles (in contrast to nozzles composed of several different components) may also include such narrow flow channels. Accordingly, it should be understood that the benefit of addressing grit and debris is common with many different types of nozzles.

In rotary nozzles (and in other nozzles with narrow flow channels exposed to grit or debris), it is desirable to address the potential flow of grit and debris into the flow channels in order to prevent clogging. Further, it is also desirable to divert grit or debris away from the flow channels and without accumulating in or on the nozzle. Accordingly, there is a need for a nozzle that is structurally configured to limit accumulation of debris and grit in flow channels of the nozzle.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of an embodiment of a nozzle embodying features of the present invention;

FIG. **2** is a cross-sectional view of the nozzle of FIG. **1**;

FIGS. **3**A and **3**B are top exploded perspective views of the nozzle of FIG. **1**;

FIGS. **4**A and **4**B are bottom exploded perspective views of the nozzle of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **5** is a top plan view of a nozzle housing of the nozzle of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view of an assembled valve sleeve, nozzle housing, nozzle collar, and nozzle base of the nozzle of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **7** is a top exploded perspective of the valve sleeve, nozzle housing, nozzle collar, and nozzle base of the nozzle of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **8** is a bottom exploded perspective view of the valve sleeve, nozzle housing, nozzle collar, and nozzle base of the nozzle of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **9** is a top perspective partial view of the nozzle of FIG. **1** with the deflector, valve sleeve, and certain other components removed;

FIG. **10** is a perspective view of a second embodiment of a fixed deflector nozzle embodying features of the present invention;

FIG. **11** is a cross-sectional view of the fixed deflector nozzle of FIG. **10**;

FIG. **12** is a top exploded perspective view of the fixed deflector nozzle of FIG. **10**;

FIG. **13** is a bottom exploded perspective view of the fixed deflector nozzle of FIG. **10**;

FIG. **14** is a perspective view of the nozzle base of the fixed deflector nozzle of FIG. **10**;

FIG. **15** is a partial cross-sectional view of the fixed deflector nozzle of FIG. **10**; and

FIG. **16** is an enlarged view of the detail portion A of FIG. **15**.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

FIGS. **1**-**4**B show an embodiment of a rotary nozzle **10** with a grit diversion feature that embodies aspects of the present invention. The particular rotary nozzle **10** described herein includes multiple flow channels and is intended for strip irrigation, i.e., irrigation of a generally rectangular pattern. This particular nozzle **10** is disclosed herein, in part, for illustrative purposes to show the structural interaction of various nozzle components with each other and with the grit diversion feature.

It should be understood, however, that the grit diversion feature described herein may be used with other types of rotary nozzles, such as, for example, rotary nozzles intended to provide irrigation to a defined arcuate coverage area about the nozzle or rotary nozzles intended to provide full circle irrigation about the nozzle. It is also contemplated that the grit diversion feature is not necessarily limited to rotary nozzles and may be used with other types of nozzles where grit is a concern. For example, this grit diversion feature may be used with other types of nozzles with one or more flow channels, which might include nozzles with fixed (non-rotating) deflectors, single-piece nozzles, high efficiency variable arc nozzles, matched precipitation rate nozzles, etc. Examples of some of these nozzle types are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,651,400; 9,314,952; 9,427,751; and 9,504,209 and in U.S. Publication Nos. 2014/0263735 and 2014/0263757, all of which are incorporated herein.

Some of the structural components of the nozzle **10** are similar to those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 9,295,998 and 9,327,297, and in U.S. Publication Nos. 2018/0141060 and 2019/0015849, all of which are incorporated by reference herein. These components are provided for an understanding of the various aspects of one embodiment, but as should be understood, not all of these components are required for operation of other embodiments within the scope of this disclosure. For example, it is generally contemplated that the grit diversion feature described herein may be used with other types of components.

As described in more detail below, in this particular example of a rotary nozzle, the nozzle **10** includes a rotating deflector **12** and two bodies (a valve sleeve **16** and nozzle housing **18**) that together define multiple flow channels to produce the strip irrigation pattern (as addressed further below). The deflector **12** is supported for rotation by a shaft **20**, which itself does not rotate. Indeed, in certain preferred forms, the shaft **20** may be fixed against rotation, such as through use of splined engagement surface **72**.

The nozzle **10** generally comprises a compact unit, preferably made primarily of lightweight molded plastic, which is adapted for convenient thread-on mounting onto the upper end of a stationary or pop-up riser (not shown). In operation, water under pressure is delivered through the riser to a nozzle body **17**. As can be seen in FIGS. **1** and **2**, the nozzle body **17** generally refers to the sub-assembly of components disposed between the filter **50** and the deflector **12**. The water preferably passes through an inlet **21** controlled by a radius adjustment feature that regulates the amount of fluid flow through the nozzle body **17**. Water is then directed generally upwardly through flow passages in the nozzle housing **18** and through the multiple flow channels (defining an outlet to the nozzle body **17**) to produce upwardly directed water jets that impinge the underside surface of the deflector **12** for rotatably driving the deflector **12**.

The rotatable deflector **12** has an underside surface that is preferably contoured to deliver a plurality of fluid streams generally radially outwardly. As shown in FIG. **4**A, the underside surface of the deflector **12** includes an array of flutes **22**. The flutes **22** subdivide the water into the plurality of relatively small water streams which are distributed radially outwardly to surrounding terrain as the deflector **12** rotates. The flutes **22** define a plurality of intervening flow channels extending upwardly and outwardly along the underside surface with various selected inclination angles. During operation of the nozzle **10**, the upwardly directed water impinges upon the lower or upstream segments of these flutes **22**, which subdivide the water flow into the plurality of relatively small flow streams for passage through the flow channels and radially outward projection from the nozzle **10**.

The deflector **12** has a bore **24** for extension of a shaft **20** therethrough. As can be seen in FIG. **4**A, the bore **24** is preferably surrounded at its lower end by circumferentially-arranged, downwardly-protruding teeth **26**. As described further below, these teeth **26** are sized to engage corresponding teeth **28** on the valve sleeve **16**. In some preferred forms, depending on the type of nozzle, this engagement allows a user to depress the deflector **12**, so that the deflector teeth **26** and valve sleeve teeth **28** engage, and then rotate to clear out debris and/or to rotate the entire nozzle **10** to conveniently install the nozzle **10** on a retracted riser stem.

The deflector **12** also preferably includes a speed control brake to control the rotational speed of the deflector **12**. In one preferred form shown in FIGS. **2**, **3**A, and **4**A, the speed control brake includes a friction disk **30**, a brake pad **32**, and a seal retainer **34**. The friction disk **30** preferably has an internal surface (or socket) for engagement with a top surface (or head) on the shaft **20** so as to fix the friction disk **30** against rotation. The seal retainer **34** is preferably welded to, and rotatable with, the deflector **12** and, during operation of the nozzle **10**, is urged against the brake pad **32**, which, in turn, is retained against the friction disk **30**. Water is directed upwardly and strikes the deflector **12**, pushing the deflector **12** and seal retainer **34** upwards and causing rotation. In turn, the rotating seal retainer **34** engages the brake pad **32**, resulting in frictional resistance that serves to reduce, or brake, the rotational speed of the deflector **12**. Speed brakes like the type shown in U.S. Pat. No. 9,079,202 and U.S. Publication No. 2018/0141060, which are assigned to the assignee of the present application and are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety, are preferably used. Although the speed control brake is shown and preferably used in connection with nozzle **10** described and claimed herein, other brakes or speed reducing mechanisms are available and may be used to control the rotational speed of the deflector **12**.

The deflector **12** is supported for rotation by shaft **20**. Shaft **20** extends along a central axis of the nozzle **10**, and the deflector **12** is rotatably mounted on an upper end of the shaft **20**. As can be seen from FIGS. **2** and **4**A, the shaft **20** extends through the bore **24** in the deflector **12** and through aligned bores in the friction disk **30**, brake pad **32**, and seal retainer **34**, respectively. A cap **38** and o-ring, **82**A are mounted to the top of the deflector **12**. The cap **38**, in conjunction with the o-ring, **82**A, help to limit grit and other debris from coming into contact with the components in the interior of the deflector sub-assembly, such as the speed control brake components, and thereby hindering the operation of the nozzle **10**.

A spring **40** mounted to the shaft **20** energizes and tightens the engagement of the valve sleeve **16** and the nozzle housing **18**. More specifically, the spring **40** operates on the shaft **20** to bias the first of the two nozzle body portions (valve sleeve **16**) downwardly against the second portion (nozzle housing **18**). Mounting the spring **40** at one end of the shaft **20** results in a lower cost of assembly. As can be seen in FIG. **2**, the spring **40** is mounted near the lower end of the shaft **20** and downwardly biases the shaft **20**. In turn, the shaft shoulder **44** exerts a downward force on the washer/retaining ring **42**A and valve sleeve **16** for pressed fit engagement with the nozzle housing **18**.

As shown in FIG. **2**, the nozzle **10** also preferably includes a radius control valve **46** (or radius adjustment valve). The radius control valve **46** can be used to adjust the fluid flowing through the nozzle **10** for purposes of regulating the range of throw of the projected water streams. It is adapted for variable setting through use of a rotatable segment **48** (FIG. **1**) located on an outer wall portion of the nozzle **10**. It functions as a valve that can be opened or closed to allow the flow of water through the nozzle **10**. Also, a filter **50** is preferably located upstream of the radius control valve **46**, so that it obstructs passage of sizable particulate and other debris that could otherwise damage the nozzle components or compromise desired efficacy of the nozzle **10**.

As shown in FIGS. **2**-**4**B, the radius control valve structure preferably includes a nozzle collar **52** and a flow control member **54**. The nozzle collar **52** is rotatable about the central axis of the nozzle **10**. It preferably has a splined internal engagement surface **56** to engage radial tabs **62** of the flow control member **54** in the bore **57** of the nozzle collar **52** so that rotation of the nozzle collar **52** results in rotation of the flow control member **54**. The flow control member **54** also engages the nozzle housing **18** such that rotation of the flow control member **54** causes the member **54** to also move in an axial direction, as described further below. In this manner, rotation of the nozzle collar **52** can be used to move the flow control member **54** helically in an axial direction closer to and further away from the inlet **21**. When the flow control member **54** is moved closer to the inlet **21**, the throw radius is reduced. The axial movement of the flow control member **54** towards the inlet **21** increasingly constricts the flow through the inlet **21** just downstream of the inlet **21**. When the flow control member **54** is moved further away from the inlet **21**, the throw radius is increased until the maximum radius position is achieved. This axial movement allows the user to adjust the effective throw radius of the nozzle **10** without disruption of the streams dispersed by the deflector **12**. A clutching mechanism, including radial tabs **62**, preferably prevents excessive torque application or over-travel of the flow control member **54** when the flow control member **54** is in its most distant position, or maximum radius setting, from the inlet **21**.

As shown in FIGS. **2**-**4**B, the nozzle collar **52** is preferably cylindrical in shape and also includes an outer wall **58** having an external grooved surface for gripping and rotation by a user. Water flowing through the inlet **21** passes through the interior of the cylinder and through the remainder of the nozzle body **17** to the deflector **12**. Rotation of the outer wall **58** causes rotation of the entire nozzle collar **52**.

The nozzle collar **52** is coupled to the flow control member **54** (or throttle control member). As shown in FIGS. **3**B and **4**B, the flow control member **54** is preferably in the form of a ring-shaped nut with a central hub defining a central bore **60**. The flow control member **54** has an external surface with two thin tabs **62** extending radially outward for engagement with the corresponding internal splined surface **56** of the nozzle collar **52**. The tabs **62** and internal splined surface **56** interlock such that rotation of the nozzle collar **52** causes rotation of the flow control member **54** about the central axis. In addition, these tabs **62** of the flow control member **54** act as a clutching mechanism that prevents over-travel and excessive application of torque, as well as providing a tactile and audible feedback to the user when the flow control member **54** reaches its respective limits of travel.

In turn, the flow control member **54** is coupled to the nozzle housing **18**. More specifically, the flow control member **54** is internally threaded for engagement with an externally threaded hollow post **64** at the lower end of the nozzle housing **18**. Rotation of the flow control member **54** causes it to move along the threading in an axial direction. In one preferred form, rotation of the flow control member **54** in a counterclockwise direction advances the member **54** towards the inlet **21** and away from the deflector **12**. Conversely, rotation of the flow control member **54** in a clockwise direction causes the member **54** to move away from the inlet **21**. Although specified here as counterclockwise for advancement toward the inlet **21** and clockwise for movement away from the inlet **21**, this is not required, and either rotation direction could be assigned to the advancement and retreat of the flow control member **54** from the inlet **21**. Finally, although threaded surfaces are shown in the preferred embodiment, it is contemplated that other engagement surfaces could be used to achieve an axial movement of the flow control member **54**.

The nozzle housing **18** preferably includes an inner cylindrical wall **66** joined by spoke-like ribs **68** to a central hub **70**. The inner cylindrical wall **66** preferably defines the bore **67** to accommodate extension of the shaft **20** therethrough. The inside of the central hub **70** is preferably splined to engage a splined surface **72** of the shaft **20** and fix the shaft **20** against rotation. The lower end forms the external threaded hollow post **64** for insertion in the bore **60** of the flow control member **54**, as discussed above. The spokes **68** define flow passages **74** to allow fluid flow upwardly through the remainder of the nozzle **10**.

In operation, a user may rotate the outer wall **58** of the nozzle collar **52** in a clockwise or counterclockwise direction. As shown in FIGS. **3**A and **4**A, the nozzle housing **18** preferably includes one or more cut-out portions **76** to define one or more access windows to allow rotation of the nozzle collar outer wall **58**. Further, as shown in FIG. **2**, the nozzle collar **52**, flow control member **54**, and nozzle housing **18** are oriented and spaced to allow the flow control member **54** to essentially limit fluid flow through the nozzle **10** or to allow a desired amount of fluid flow through the nozzle **10**. The flow control member **54** preferably has a radiused helical bottom surface **78** for engagement with a matching notched helical surface **79** on the inlet member. This matching helical surface **79** acts as a valve seat **47** but preferably with a segmented 360 degree pattern to allow a minimum flow when the matching helical surfaces **78** and **79** are fully engaged. The inlet **21** can be a separate insert component that snap fits and locks into the bottom of the nozzle collar **52**. The inlet **21** also includes a bore **87** to receive the hollow post **64** of the nozzle housing **18**. The bore **87** and the post **64** include complementary gripping surfaces (FIGS. **4**A and **4**B) so that the inlet **21** is locked against rotation.

Rotation in a counterclockwise direction results in helical movement of the flow control member **54** in an axial direction toward the inlet **21**. Continued rotation results in the flow control member **54** advancing to the valve seat **47** formed at the inlet **21** for restricting or significantly reducing fluid flow. The dimensions of the radial tabs **62** of the flow control member **54** and the splined internal surface **56** of the nozzle collar **52** are preferably selected to provide over-rotation protection. More specifically, the radial tabs **62** are sufficiently flexible such that they slip out of the splined recesses upon over-rotation, i.e., clutching. Once the limit of the travel of the flow control member **54** has been reached, further rotation of the nozzle collar **52** causes clutching of the radial tabs **62**, allowing the collar **52** to continue to rotate without corresponding rotation of the flow control member **54**, which might otherwise cause potential damage to the nozzle components.

Rotation in a clockwise direction causes the flow control member **54** to move axially away from the inlet **21**. Continued rotation allows an increasing amount of fluid flow through the inlet **21**, and the nozzle collar **52** may be rotated to the desired amount of fluid flow. It should be evident that the direction of rotation of the outer wall **58** for axial movement of the flow control member **54** can be easily reversed, i.e., from clockwise to counterclockwise or vice versa, such as by changing the direction of threading on post **64**. When the valve is open, fluid flows through the nozzle **10** along the following flow path: through the inlet **21**, between the nozzle collar **52** and the flow control member **54**, through the passages **74** of the nozzle housing **18**, through the constriction formed at the valve sleeve **16**, to the underside surface of the deflector **12**, and radially outwardly from the deflector **12**.

The nozzle **10** also preferably includes a nozzle base **80** of generally cylindrical shape with internal threading **83** for quick and easy thread-on mounting onto a threaded upper end of a riser with complementary threading (not shown). The nozzle base **80** and nozzle housing **18** are preferably attached to one another by welding, snap-fit, or other fastening method such that the nozzle housing **18** is stationary relative to the base **80** when the base **80** is threadedly mounted to a riser. The nozzle **10** also preferably include seal members, such as seal members **82**A, **82**B, **82**C, and **82**D, at various positions, such as shown in FIGS. **2-4**B, to reduce leakage. The nozzle **10** also preferably includes retaining rings or washers, such as retaining rings/washers **42**A and **42**B, disposed, for example, at the top of valve sleeve **16** (preferably for engagement with shaft shoulder **44**) and near the bottom end of the shaft **20** for retaining the spring **40**.

The radius adjustment valve **46** and certain other components described herein are preferably similar to that described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,272,583 and 8,925,837, which are assigned to the assignee of the present application and are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Generally, in this preferred form, the user rotates the nozzle collar **52** to cause the flow control member **54** to move axially toward and away from the valve seat **47** at the inlet **21** to adjust the throw radius. Although this type of radius adjustment valve **46** is described herein, it is contemplated that other types of radius adjustment valves may also be used.

The nozzle **10** described above uses a pattern template **14** to determine the pattern of irrigation coverage, i.e., a rectangular strip, a half circle or other partial circular area, a full circle area, etc. As used herein, it should be understood that pattern template is used to refer to the one or more components in the nozzle that determine the pattern of irrigation coverage. In this particular example, as can be seen from FIGS. **2**, **6**, and **9**, the pattern template **14** includes two bodies that interact with one another to determine the pattern of irrigation coverage: the valve sleeve **16** and the nozzle housing **18**. In this particular example, the nozzle **10** is intended to produce a rectangular strip pattern. However, it should be understood that different pattern templates may be used, which may be composed of one or more nozzle components (and not necessarily two components), and that these different pattern templates may define different irrigation patterns.

As shown in FIG. **5**, in this particular example, there are six flow channels **15** in the nozzle housing **18**. The six flow channels **15** have different geometries and orientations in order to fill in various parts of a side strip irrigation pattern, i.e., a rectangular irrigation pattern that extends to both sides of the nozzle **10**. As should be understood, however, the nozzle housing may be designed to include other types of channels that are intended to produce other patterns of irrigation coverage (in combination with a modified valve sleeve). Examples of such nozzles with nozzle housings and valve sleeves that produce rectangular, partial circle, and full circle coverage are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 9,295,998 and 9,327,297, and in U.S. Publication Nos. 2018/0141060 and 2019/0015849, which are assigned to the assignee of the present application. Regardless of the intended pattern of irrigation coverage, it is desirable to protect the channels in the nozzle housing from debris that might otherwise clog them. It is generally contemplated that grit may be introduced into the nozzle body **17** through the gap between the deflector **12** and the nozzle housing **18**.

The disclosure above generally describes some components of an exemplary rotary nozzle **10** using a grit diversion feature. This description has been provided, in part, for illustrative purposes to provide a general understanding of certain types of nozzle components and their interaction with the grit diversion feature. It should be understood, however, that the grit diversion feature may be used with any of various different types of rotary nozzles, and those other rotary nozzles may or may not include some or all of the nozzle components described above. More specifically, it is generally contemplated that the grit diversion feature may be used with other types of nozzles that do not necessarily include a rotating deflector **12** but include one or more narrow flow channels in a central hub **70** that it is desirable to protect from grit and debris. For example, this grit diversion feature may be used with nozzles having fixed (non-rotating) deflectors, single-piece nozzles, high efficiency variable arc nozzles, matched precipitation rate nozzles, etc.

As shown in FIGS. **6-9**, the grit diversion feature includes a grit vent **200** that is part of a grit flow path **202** involving several structural components defining a passage for grit or debris to exit the nozzle **10** through the grit vent **200**. More specifically, the grit flow path **202** is defined by various features and interrelationships of the valve sleeve **16**, nozzle housing **18**, and nozzle collar **52**, as addressed below. The structural arrangement of these features seeks to prevent grit or debris from accumulating in and on top of the nozzle body **17** and thereby clogging the flow channels **15**.

As can be seen, the valve sleeve **16** is nested within the central hub **70** of nozzle housing **18** and is protected from grit or debris by an inner annular wall **204** of the nozzle housing **18**. The valve sleeve **16** is preferably cylindrical in shape so that it can fit within this inner annular wall **204** and be protected from grit or debris by this inner annular wall **204**. Further, the central hub **70** of the nozzle housing **18** includes the flow channels **15**, which are to be protected from grit or debris by the inner annular wall **204**. It is also contemplated that, depending on the shape of the valve sleeve **16** and the central hub **70**, the wall **204** need not be annular and may be other shapes. For example, the wall may be oval or rectangular in shape if the central hub itself is oval/rectangular in shape so as to accommodate nesting of an oval/rectangular shaped valve sleeve therein.

The inner annular wall **204** of the nozzle housing **18** defines one portion of the grit flow path **202**. The inner annular wall **204**, or dam, is preferably as tall as the nozzle design will permit without interfering with the flow of the water through flow channels **15** and without interfering with retraction of the deflector **12** when the deflector **12** is in a non-operational position. In one preferred form, the dam is approximately 0.1 inches tall.

In addition to the inner annular wall **204**, the nozzle housing **18** also includes an intermediate wall **206** and a ledge **210**, or floor, connecting the inner and intermediate walls **204**, **206**. As addressed above, the nozzle housing **18** includes one or more cut-out portions **76** in an outer annular wall **208** to define one or more access windows **212** extending therethrough, and in this preferred form, there are two windows **212**. As can be seen, in this particular example, the intermediate wall **206** and outer annular wall **208** are adjacent one another and formed generally from the same upstanding structure, but in some other preferred forms, it is contemplated that the intermediate wall **206** and outer annular wall **208** may be a single, unitary wall such that the grit vents **200** form part of the windows **212**.

The windows **212** are sized so that they can provide access to the grooved outer surface **58** of the nozzle collar **52** in the lower portion of each window **212**. The height of the grooved outer surface **58** is less than the height of the window **212** so that each window **212** is in fluid communication with one or more grit vents **200** via the upper portion of each window **212** (or the grit vents **200** form part of the window **212**). In this particular example, a portion of the intermediate wall **206** includes an upstanding support member **216** (extending upwardly from ledge **210**) that bisects the wall portion to create two grit vents **200** in fluid communication with the upper portion of each window **212**. As can be seen in FIG. **9**, in this form, there are a total of four grit vents **200**. In one preferred form, the grit vents **200** are each about 0.2 inches wide and about 0.1 inches high/tall.

In other words, the window **212** in the nozzle housing **18** in combination with the grooved outer wall **58** of the nozzle collar **52** (accessible through the window **212**) define, in part, the general height and width of the grit vents **200**. The bottom of the window **212** allows access to the nozzle collar **52**, and the top of the window allows venting of debris and grit. The ledge **210** is seated on top of the top surface **218** of the nozzle collar **52**, which allows grit to exit the nozzle housing **18** without interference. More specifically, when assembled, the entire nozzle collar **52** is below the ledge/floor **210** and the grit vents **200** of the nozzle housing **18** so as not to impede the grit from being flushed out of the nozzle.

As can be seen, the nozzle housing **18** is generally seated on the nozzle collar **52**. In turn, the nozzle collar **52** is seated on the nozzle base **80**, which has internal threading **83** for mounting on a water source. As addressed above, the nozzle housing **18** is affixed to the nozzle base **80** so that the nozzle housing **18** is not rotatable relative to the nozzle base **80**. In contrast, the nozzle collar **52** (disposed, in part, between the nozzle housing **18** and the nozzle base **80**) is not affixed to the nozzle base **80** and is rotatable relative to the nozzle base **80**.

During operation of the nozzle, the inner annular wall **204** protects the flow channels in the interior of the nozzle from grit and debris. Further, the grit and debris is not allowed to accumulate on the ledge **210**. Instead, during operation, any grit or debris tending to accumulate on the ledge **210** is flushed through the grit vents **200**. It is believed that, when this grit diversion feature is incorporated into the design of a nozzle, it extends the useful life of the nozzle because the effect of grit on the small passages through the nozzle is reduced and potentially eliminated.

As addressed above, the particular nozzle **10** shown herein is intended for strip irrigation. However, it should be understood that the structural components defining grit path **202** can be utilized with many other types of nozzles. As stated, the grit path **202** and grit vents **200** can be incorporated generally into any type of nozzle having a central hub in its interior defining flow channels that are to be protected from grit and debris. The grit path **202** and grit vents **200** redirect grit and debris radially outwardly away from the flow channels in the interior of the nozzle.

FIGS. **10-16** show another example of a nozzle **300** that can incorporate a grit diversion feature. More specifically, FIGS. **10-16** show a nozzle **300** with a fixed, non-rotating deflector that includes a grit diversion feature. As explained in more detail below, one or more grit vents are disposed in an outer portion of the nozzle body to define a grit flow path and to direct grit away from flow passages disposed in the central hub of the nozzle body.

FIGS. **10-13** generally show the components of the nozzle **300**. In one preferred form, the nozzle **300** is formed as a generally cylindrically shaped body from three interrelated but separate components comprising a base **302**, a throttling screw **304**, and a deflector **306**. The base **302** and deflector **306** are preferably molded plastic components that are bonded together, such as by welding, to produce an integral unit and form the nozzle body **301**. The throttling screw **304** is preferably then assembled to the nozzle **300** after assembly of the components **302**, **306**. In the assembled condition, the outlet **308** is preferably formed as a partial-circle arcuate opening defined between the upper end **310** of the base **302** and a partial-circle deflector recess **312** formed in the underside of the deflector **306**. Although one example of the arcuate size of an outlet **308** is shown, it should be understood that other arcuate sizes are possible, including a full-circle arcuate outlet.

As best seen in FIGS. **11** and **13**, in this preferred form, the base **302** is formed as a cylindrical member with an outer cylindrical wall **313** and also having internal threads **314** formed around a lower skirt portion **316** that are adapted to mate with corresponding external threads formed around the upper end portion of a riser (or fluid source). The lower skirt portion **316** defines the inlet of the nozzle body **301**. The base **302** further includes a plate **344** (dividing upper and lower portions of the base **302**) and an upwardly projecting central hollow cylindrical post **318**. The internal surface of the post **318** is formed with threads **320** which are adapted to mate with external threads **322** formed about the shank of the throttling screw **304**.

The deflector **306** overlies the upper end of the base **302**. In this preferred form, the deflector **306** is also generally cylindrical in shape and includes a vertical cylindrical wall portion **324** having an outer surface diameter substantially the same as that of the outer cylindrical wall **313** of the base **302**, a generally horizontal bottom wall **326**, and a radially enlarged peripheral flange portion **328** projecting outwardly around the upper end of the wall portion **324**. A central opening **330** is formed through the bottom wall **326** of the deflector **306**, and which is dimensioned to permit the upper end portion of the throttling screw **304** to project therethrough for adjustment thereof.

With reference to FIGS. **13** and **14**, disposed to project downwardly from the underside of the bottom wall **326** of the deflector **306** are three equally spaced elongated cylindrical pins **332**, **334**, and **336**, which are dimensioned and positioned to frictionally mate within the three equally spaced holes **338**, **340**, and **342**, through the plate **344** of the base **302**. The pins **332**, **334**, and **336** and holes **338**, **340**, and **342** are preferably spaced at arcuate locations about the deflector **306**, and base **302**, respectively. The pins **332**, **334**, and **336** and holes **338**, **340**, and **342** serve to locate and mount the deflector **306** to the base **302**. The fourth hole **346** functions to provide a controlled opening through the base **302** for the flow of water to the outlet **308**. As can be seen from FIG. **13**, a portion of a fourth pin **348** extends into (but does not fully obstruct) the fourth hole **346**.

In this latter respect, it will be noted that in the partial-circle embodiment of FIGS. **10-16**, the fourth hole **346** defines an internal flow passage in the central hub **350** of the nozzle body **301**. This fourth hole **346** leads to the deflector recess **312** formed in the deflector **306**, which generally defines the pattern template of the nozzle body **301**. As can be seen, the deflector recess **312** is formed by a vertical wall **352**, one or more surfaces **354** formed in the underside of the deflector **306**, and a generally flat deflector top portion **356** that is inclined upwardly and radially outwardly. It should be noted that the precise shape of the deflector recess **312** can take various forms appropriate for the precipitation rate, distribution, and pattern desired.

During operation, water flows upwardly through the interior of the nozzle body **301** and then radially outwardly. More specifically, it flows through the inlet defined by the lower skirt portion **316**, through the internal flow passage defined by the fourth hole **346**, impacts the underside of the deflector **306**, and is then directed radially outwardly through the outlet **308**.

FIGS. **14-16** show the grit diversion feature in nozzle **300**. This feature generally includes grit vents **356** in the form of outer flow passages disposed in the outer cylindrical wall **313** of the base **302** and defining grit flow paths away from the internal flow channel/fourth hole **346** in the central hub **350**. More specifically, the grit vents **356** are in the form of slots defined by recesses in the outer cylindrical wall **313** and/or the plate **344** of the base **302**. The lower skirt portion **316** preferably includes an indented portion **362** for each grit vent **356** to further guide the grit and debris away from the nozzle **300**. In this preferred form, there is a step **364** between each grit vent **356** and its corresponding indented portion **362**. Further, in this preferred form, there are eight grit vents **356** spaced equally and circumferentially along the outer cylindrical wall **313** about the base **302**, although it should be understood that a different number and arrangement of grit vents is possible.

The grit vents **356** are disposed radially outwardly from the central hub **350** where there are flow channels that are to be protected from grit and debris. The grit vents **356** and grit flow paths therefore redirect grit and debris radially outwardly and downward away from the flow channels in the interior of the nozzle. Further, it is believed the grit vents **356** help prevent grit and debris from accumulating on the plate **344**. Instead, during operation, any grit or debris tending to accumulate on the plate **344** is generally flushed through the grit vents **356**.

Accordingly, there is disclosed a nozzle comprising: a nozzle body defining an inlet and an outlet, the inlet configured to received fluid from a source and the outlet configured to deliver fluid out of the nozzle body; a central hub in the nozzle body including at least one flow channel through, at least, a portion of the nozzle body; a pattern template in the nozzle body defining a pattern of coverage for distribution of fluid from the nozzle body; and wherein the nozzle body includes a grit vent disposed radially outwardly from the central hub, the grit vent configured to divert debris away from the nozzle body.

In some implementations, in the nozzle, the pattern template may include a first body and a second body configured to engage one another to define the pattern of coverage; and the second body may include the central hub and the first body may be configured for nested insertion within the central hub of the second body. In some implementations, the second body may include the grit vent. In some implementations, the nozzle may further include a deflector downstream of the outlet and having an underside surface contoured to deliver fluid radially outwardly from the deflector, the outlet of the nozzle body oriented to direct fluid against the underside surface. In some implementations, the second body may further include an inner wall disposed about the central hub and configured to limit debris from flowing into the central hub. In some implementations, the inner wall may be a predetermined height, the predetermined height selected so that at least a portion of fluid exiting the nozzle body is not directed at the inner wall. In some implementations, the inner wall may be a predetermined height, the predetermined height selected so that the inner wall does not engage the deflector. In some implementations, the inner wall may be annular in cross-section. In some implementations, the first body and second body may define the at least one flow channel, the inner wall configured to limit debris from flowing into the at least one flow channel. In some implementations, the second body may include: an intermediate wall defining the grit vent therethrough; and a floor connecting the inner wall and the intermediate wall; a grit path defined, at least in part, by the floor, the inner wall, and the intermediate wall cooperating to direct debris away from the inner wall and through the grit vent. In some implementations, the nozzle may further include a rotatable nozzle collar configured for adjusting flow through the nozzle, the nozzle collar comprising a top portion with an external surface accessible for rotation by a user to adjust the flow. In some implementations, the rotatable nozzle collar may further include: a bore extending axially through the nozzle collar; and an internal engagement surface configured for engagement with a throttle control member for axial movement of the throttle control member in the bore of the nozzle collar. In some implementations, the second body may further include an outer wall defining a window therethrough, the window in fluid communication with the grit vent and configured to provide access to the external surface of the nozzle collar for rotation by the user. In some implementations, the window may be a first predetermined height and the external surface of the nozzle collar is a second predetermined height, the first predetermined height being greater than the second predetermined height and defining the height of the grit vent. In some implementations, the nozzle collar may be disposed entirely upstream of the grit vent. In some implementations, the nozzle body may include two grit vents and an upstanding support member separating the two grit vents. In some implementations, the intermediate and outer walls are part of a single, unitary wall. In some implementations, the nozzle body includes a plurality of grit vents, each grit vent disposed in an outer cylindrical wall of the nozzle body and spaced circumferentially from one another about the outer cylindrical wall.

It will be understood that various changes in the details, materials, and arrangements of parts and components which have been herein described and illustrated in order to explain the nature of the nozzle may be made by those skilled in the art within the principle and scope of the subject matter as expressed in the appended claims. Furthermore, while various features have been described with regard to a particular embodiment or a particular approach, it will be appreciated that features described for one embodiment also may be incorporated with the other described embodiments.

What is claimed is:

**1**. A nozzle comprising:

a nozzle body defining an inlet and an outlet, the inlet configured to received fluid from a source and the outlet configured to deliver fluid out of the nozzle body;

a central hub in the nozzle body comprising at least one flow channel through, at least, a portion of the nozzle body; and

a pattern template in the nozzle body defining a pattern of coverage for distribution of fluid from the nozzle body, the pattern template comprising a first body and a second body configured to engage one another to define the pattern of coverage;

a rotatable nozzle collar configured for adjusting flow through the nozzle, the nozzle collar comprising a top portion with an external surface accessible for rotation by a user to adjust the flow;

wherein the nozzle body includes a grit vent disposed radially outwardly from the central hub, the grit vent configured to divert debris away from the nozzle body;

wherein the second body comprises:

an inner wall disposed about the central hub and configured to limit debris from flowing into the central hub;

an outer wall defining the grit vent therethrough; and

a floor connecting the inner wall and the outer wall, a portion of the grit vent being disposed along the floor;

a grit path defined, at least in part, by the floor, the inner wall, and the outer wall cooperating to direct debris away from the inner wall and through the grit vent;

such that the grit vent is disposed relative to the floor so that grit is flushed from the floor during irrigation;

wherein the second body further comprises a second outer wall defining a window therethrough, the window in fluid communication with the grit vent and configured to provide access to the external surface of the nozzle collar for rotation by the user;

wherein the window defines an opening that is a first predetermined height and the external surface of the nozzle collar defines a distance from top to bottom of the external surface of the nozzle collar that is a second predetermined height, the first predetermined height being greater than the second predetermined height and defining a height of the grit vent.

**2**. The nozzle of claim **1**,

wherein the second body includes the central hub and the first body is configured for nested insertion within the central hub of the second body.

**3**. The nozzle of claim **2**, further comprising a deflector downstream of the outlet and having an underside surface contoured to deliver fluid radially outwardly from the deflector, the outlet of the nozzle body oriented to direct fluid against the underside surface.

**4**. The nozzle of claim **1**, wherein the inner wall is a predetermined height, the predetermined height selected so that at least a portion of fluid exiting the nozzle body is not directed at the inner wall.

**5**. The nozzle of claim **1**, wherein the inner wall is a predetermined height, the predetermined height selected so that the inner wall does not engage the deflector.

**6**. The nozzle of claim **1**, wherein the inner wall is annular in cross-section.

**7**. The nozzle of claim **1**, wherein the first body and second body define the at least one flow channel, the inner wall configured to limit debris from flowing into the at least one flow channel.

**8**. The nozzle of claim **1**, wherein the rotatable nozzle collar further comprises:

a bore extending axially through the nozzle collar; and

an internal engagement surface configured for engagement with a throttle control member for axial movement of the throttle control member in the bore of the nozzle collar.

**9**. The nozzle of claim **1**, wherein the nozzle collar is disposed entirely upstream of the grit vent.

**10**. The nozzle of claim **1**, wherein:

the nozzle body comprises two grit vents and an upstanding support member separating the two grit vents.

**11**. The nozzle of claim **1**, wherein the outer and the second outer walls are part of a single, unitary wall.

**12**. The nozzle of claim **1**, wherein the nozzle body comprises a plurality of grit vents, each grit vent disposed in the outer wall of the nozzle body and spaced circumferentially from one another about the outer wall.

**13**. The nozzle of claim **1**, wherein the inner wall, the outer wall, and the floor are configured so that grit is not flushed through the inner wall or through the floor and is flushed outwardly through the grit vent in the outer wall during irrigation.

**14**. A nozzle comprising:

a nozzle body defining an inlet and a fluid outlet, the inlet configured to received fluid from a source and the fluid outlet configured to deliver fluid out of the nozzle body;

a grit vent in the nozzle body configured to divert debris away from the nozzle body;

an access window configured to allow access to a nozzle control to adjust water discharge from the fluid outlet, the access window also configured to define a debris outlet for the grit vent;

a first wall in the nozzle body disposed about a central hub and configured to limit debris from flowing into the central hub;

a second wall in the nozzle body defining the grit vent therethrough;

a floor connecting the first wall and the second wall; and

a grit path defined, at least in part, by the floor, the first wall, and the second wall cooperating to direct debris away from the first wall and through the grit vent and the access window;

wherein the access window has a first predetermined axial height and the nozzle control has a second predetermined axial height, the first predetermined axial height being greater than the second predetermined axial height and a difference between the first predetermined axial height and the second predetermined axial height defining a third predetermined axial height of the debris outlet.

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